

EDUCATION BY THE PEOPLE

YOUNG MEN NEEDED IN POLITICS

By Secretary W. H. Taft.

If there is any one thing upon which I feel strongly, it is the subject of the duty of the young men of this country. It has many times been remarked that much of England's administrative success in municipal and imperial affairs has been due to the existence in England of a class free by birth from the need to labor, and indeed, forbidden to do so, but expected to enter the country's service. Now, we do not want, and could never possibly have, a governing class there. But it is a fact that a considerable number of young Americans are nowadays annually leaving college or whom necessity does not require that they should give their time to bread-winning. It is not also a fact that the loud voice of public opinion should require of these young men that they consider whether their country does not need them? Oh, we may talk of culture and books and of serving the country by being a good citizen. That is very well. But good citizens need to know where their polling place is, and need to feel the obligation to do jury duty, and need to be acquainted with the affairs of the municipality and the country, and need to offer themselves for definite work in the municipalities or the state or in the dependencies, if they believe that they could do that work well.

MEN ARE STILL GALLANT

By Zelma Travers.

Some women, not the majority happily, are doing a lot of useless worrying these days about the decay of gallantry among the sterner sex. They don't know true gallantry when they see it. That's where the trouble lies. Men know their true attitude toward their opposites, but in the stress of modern business ways have no time for rambling argument. In the hurry and bustle of the present a man has not the time to make courtly bows, waiting patiently for midday to move, nor to frame charming speeches. He says "Sure," if he favors her sentiments, and is quite likely to say "Not on your life," if contrary minded, and the woman of sense understands. But in his heart, hidden the closer because of his bluntness, is a tenderness of which few words could ever be the growth. He feels deeper, with all due respect for the past, than his grandfather. In the family archives are letters from the esteemed forefather, in which his grandmother is led to believe she may walk over her lord, induce him into bits and throw him to the lions if she will only have him. Do you imagine she believed it? None of that for the man of to-day. He wastes no time dilly-dallying. He writes with the truth in him no nearer to the surface than it was 200 years ago. "Will you marry me? I need you, I must have you," and he usually gets what he wants, and then instead of bullying her round as report has it women were bullied around in the past, he settles down quietly and proceeds to be her faithful slave. There is nothing he refuses to do for her. He is not always patient, and is just as likely to swear during the performance of unpleasant tasks as not, but he insists upon doing more than half of life's burdens. If he doesn't, he's a back number; that's all.

CHILD LABOR MUST GO

By Owen R. Lovejoy.

In tracing the relation of child labor to the various problems in the field of philanthropy we are led to record the following facts against it. It is a menace to the physical well being of its victims. We cite the wrecking of the nervous system in young girls who spend the years of adolescence bent over sewing machines run at lightning speed; bronchial and pulmonary affections of the child of the coal breakers; languor and backwardness of the little street trader; the fading vision of the tenement house worker, and diseases of the feet and spine traced to the unnatural exertions of factory labor during a period that should be given to study, rest and play. A recent report in New York City, following the statement that many thousand children were backward, revealed the fact that of 97,000 children examined, over 30,000 have defective vision. But we want to know more than this. Why do 30,000 children out of 100,000 children have defective vision? Where the home of such children parents? Are their eyes ruined by bending over some piece of home work in a miserably lighted tenement? What you must continue year after year to turn the floods of philanthropic gifts from their proper channel into attempts to cure the evils that afflict little children through oppression, ignorance, or neglect is an article in the creed of pessimism to which we refuse to subscribe.

TEDDY BEAR MENACES NATION

By Rev. Father M. G. Esper.

Race suicide, the gravest danger which confronts this nation to-day, is being fostered and encouraged by the fact for supplanting the good old dolls of our childhood with the horrible monstrosity known as the "Teddy bear." The very instincts of motherhood in a growing girl are blunted and oftentimes destroyed if the child is allowed to lavish upon an unnatural toy of this character the loving care which is so beautiful when bestowed upon a doll representing a helpless infant. No more disgusting sight has ever come to my eyes than is presented by the spectacle of a girl fondling, caressing and even kissing these pseudo animals. It is a shame upon the American people that it will suffer the development of the instinct of motherhood in its future women to be arrested for a sad for these bundles of horridness, the most harmful and repulsive nature fakes ever perpetrated.

TRUE LOVE OF CHRIST

By Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady.

If ye love me, keep my commandments.—St. John 14:15. Now, when we truly love a being for the possession of qualities we ourselves would fain enjoy and exhibit, that love, if it be worthy the name, is transforming. We would be like the beloved object by which our affections are aroused. Granted that Christ is the most lovable being who ever has existed, it logically follows that men should love Him and that the love we bear Him should make us strive to be like Him.

How can this likeness be brought about in us—made real by us? Christ Himself in this three-repeated injunction has pointed out the method—by keeping His commandments. But what are His commandments? Is at once asked. Certainly they have come down to us in many forms and in various ways, and our duty is to keep them all. His words were never meant simply for those to whom they were addressed directly, as the disciples on this occasion, nor can they be restricted in the case under discussion absolutely to any particular set, group or selection from His manifold admonitions. He spoke to the world for all time and for all men, yet it is equally true that in this famous direction He referred definitely to certain injunctions.

We look back into the preceding chapter and find what they were. In this same final interview before His betrayal He told His disciples specifically to do two things as different at first sight as day and night, but nevertheless inseparably bound together. The first was that they should wash one another's feet; the second that they should love one another. I would not limit this meaning of Christ's words by confining them merely to a literally literal interpretation. The first commandment is broader than a mere ceremonial. It is a commandment of service by unselfishness and the second commandment is its complement; for it refers to the spirit in which the service should be rendered. Christ's whole life was devoted to the service of men, and every incident and episode in it, every word spoken throughout it, flowed from a spirit of love toward men—completely and convincingly evidenced that we can think of no better name for God, since Christ's time than that He is Love.

There is plenty of service to men in this world, but mighty little love. God has thought even for the service which springs from a stern sense of duty or from whatever compulsion it may. It is certainly better than disservice or indifference.

But we shall never reach the high ideal and we shall never have peace among men until the service of one to another arises from the love of one to another. The growing class antagonisms—Literate the word class—the growing race antagonisms, the present strife and bitterness will never be done away with by any service whatsoever unless love—and not so much love toward God as love toward men, be it remembered be its inspiration.

We are all children of a common Father. The rich have no exclusive privilege of relationship to Him or righteousness in Him. The poor have no exclusive privilege of relationship to Him or righteousness in Him. Neither have the one or the other a monopoly of evil and folly for that matter. The man who works with his brain and the man who labors with his hands—the capitalist and the toiler, the employer and the employee, the master and the man—all stand on a common level before an Infinite God. The rich and the poor meet together; the Lord is the Maker of them all. And no man, however noble his achievement or however great his desire, can say he loves Christ unless all he does for man is done as much for the love of man as for the love of God. For this it is to keep His commandments, which are kept in no other way.

If we could only in some way get the principle of love for men actively at work as inspiration for the law of service to men, heaven would be found here and to-day.

ROOT AND FRUIT OF LIFE

By Rev. Uriah R. Thomas.

Text—"The Son of God who loved me and gave Himself for me."—Gal. 2:20. This is one of those familiar texts that I suppose to many to whom I speak have become a sort of nest word which as a wearied bird, from time to time they wing their way in times of need, times of sorrow, times of care, of conscious sinfulness.

The root of the Lord Jesus Christ's life was love. The life of every man is like a plant, in so far that it is rooted in something. Just as the root holds the tree in its place, and is the means by which sustenance passes into it, pleasure, love of gain, appetite, selfishness, are the roots of men's lives. Every life has its root that holds it where it is, and that very largely makes it what it is. And our Lord Jesus Christ's earthly life was rooted and grounded in love. We may turn to any page that we will of the Gospel story, and we may ponder any incident that either of the evangelists has recorded, and we shall come to the conclusion that at the head of every column and at the base of every column we may inscribe "The Son of God loved."

He gave His love, but He gave more. He gave His will. As far as we can understand the philosophy of the Atonement and can get at the secret of that reconciling power by which men are brought back to God, it is when we stand by Christ in Gethsemane, and when we hear Him pray that wondrous prayer, "If it be possible, let this cup pass from Me," and then takes it back and amends His prayer: "In all points

made like unto us. He fashions His prayer and says, "Nevertheless, not as I will, but as Thou wilt." And His will is bent. His will is broken. His will is surrendered, and He gives His will. The etiology of our humanity, the secret of our personal life, the I of the I, He gives for us. "Not as I will, but as Thou wilt."

You and I to-night are in the presence of Him who, once dead, lives again; not before a crucifix on which the body of the dead Christ rests, but before a cross from which Christ has ascended into the heavens we stand. And, brothers, sisters, you and I have to say, and say it solemnly, some for the first time, and some for the thousandth time, "He died to save me; what can I do for Him?"

THE DOCTRINE OF SIN

By Rev. Clarence True Wilson, D. D.

Text—"He that sinneth against Me, I will blot out his name."—Proverbs 1:26. "Were you ever stung by a bee? It hurt for a moment, possibly for its sting, but the bee was ruined. It lost its sting, and went off to die. Such are the consequences to every one who sins God. He sustains so vital a relation to us and we such large interests in us that any transgression of His will is a blow at His very heart. But He has so constituted us that the blow reacts. They that regard lying vanities forsake their own mercy." "He that sinneth against Me, I will blot out his name." Is it surprising that sin could not be wrought without consequences? Think of it, O man, that thou canst sin and never reap sin's harvest. The Most High God has a free personality, a splendid mission and a blessed destiny—but when thy heart is lifted up and thy spirit hardened, thou dost sin, and God has blotted thee with thine own ways. Thou hast introduced discord into His government. Thy selfish rebellion has separated the creature from the will of the Creator, and instead of turning in affectionate adoration to God as the center of the universe, thou hast established a new center self. Selfishness has bred lawlessness. Out of harmony with God and conscience and environment, thy soul is never at peace; it is like a troubled sea that casts up mire and dirt. "There is no peace," saith my God, "in the wicked." "Be sure your sins will find you out."

I am old fashioned enough to believe that man was meant for life, and not for death, that had not sin come in, the life of man would be special immunity from death. If man was created for all he is capable of being, he was intended for immortality. But what sad havoc sin has made! "Our life," says Augustine, "is so brief and insecure, that I know not whether to call it a dying life, or a living death." "What is your life? A hand breadth. What is your life? A vapor which appeareth for a season, and vanisheth away. What are your days? They are swifter than a post, sweeping by like a weaver's shuttle, vanishing like the ships upon the ocean." But there is a deeper death than that of the body which sin inflicts upon the man; there is a spiritual death in sin. The final separation from God, the only source of life and happiness, is the final cause of sin. This is necessarily eternal. The separation of the human spirit from God, looked at apart from redemption, is in itself a doom unrelieved. The sinner has in himself no power of self restoration to union with God. But thank God we are not abandoned to this doom. "If any man sin we have an advocate with the Father."

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AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY

By Rev. Wilbert G. Shupp.

Text—"Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord; and the people whom He has chosen for His inheritance."—Psalm 33:12. America lies at the gateway of infinite religious opportunity. Her position is entirely unique in the history of nations. God has hidden away this great country until the fullness of time, when He should bring it forth that He might work out His benevolent purpose for the whole race.

If our vast material wealth or even a reasonable portion of it were turned to religious development at home and abroad, this whole world would be made essentially Christian in this generation. This is God's holy battle ground. Here the army will be formed that will march on to victory and plant the standard of the cross in every land. Here must be Christianized and equipped the Balaclava to carry the message of life to his benighted countrymen. Here must the Chinaman and Japanese be taught to carry the Light of Life to their own countries. And so with each of the races. Here even as the lowly brought into the acknowledgment of Jesus as Savior and Lord. Many notable attempts have been made to Christianize heathen people through foreign missionaries, but seldom has large success attended such efforts except when they have used a native ministry as largely as possible. The evangelization of the world is not an impossible task or else Jesus would never have set the church at it.

America can and must be God's handmaiden in the solution of this great problem. She stands at the "end of the ages" where God is marshaling his hosts to the last great and victorious battle against sin. Be courageous, for we are surely near the fullness of time when the Gentiles shall be brought in, and the land of Washington and Lincoln and Roosevelt, a people who have met and vanquished foes from without and from within surely will not falter in the final great struggle for the world's redemption. There is a sound marching in the tops of the mulberry trees, and America's duty and privilege is to hear the voice of God and go forth to battle until the kingdom of our world shall become the kingdom of Christ.

Short Meter Sermons.

Blowers are poor builders. Killing hope is moral suicide. Sow happiness and reap heaven. Every man is made up of many men. You can never find rest by retreating from duty.

ACRES IN THE GARDEN

Rape pasture is splendid for a change both for sheep and pigs.

Clean, dry quarters are necessary for the calf. Disease soon finds its way where filth is.

With all classes of stock usually kept on a farm, care should be taken to feed according to age, condition and time of marketing.

Barbwire should not be used for fencing for the sheep pasture, as the barbs catch on the wool and make the sheep look ragged, besides ruining wash wool.

Manure never contains a larger amount of plant food than when it is first made and except in special cases, the sooner it is hauled out and applied to the land, the better.

Keep young colts growing if they are expected to become as large or larger than their parents. A colt once stunted may afterwards be made fat, but it can never be made to grow as large as it otherwise would.

It injures land to allow cattle and other farm animals to run over it during wet, muddy weather. If domestic animals must have out door exercise, build a small lot on some high and dry spot near the barn and turn them into it a few hours each day.

Funk Bros., who are among the largest farmers in Illinois, came out boldly in favor of drilling oats and of using 1½ bushels of seed per acre. A test of this in southern Ohio, ten years ago, resulted in forty-eight bushels per acre on the drilled, against forty-one bushels in the broadcast oats.

Some of the largest growers of potatoes follow the hand-picking of potato bugs. They begin at once as soon as the bugs appear and thus getting the beetles before the eggs for future colonies of bugs are laid they keep ahead of the beetles and find it an easy matter to keep them down.

If you have to keep your poultry shut up, make them work for the grain they get. On the farm where the poultry have the range of the barnyard and farm they get exercise enough, but where they are kept confined methods have to be adopted to give them exercise to keep them in health.

To can corn cut the kernels off the cob with a sharp knife, scraping off the pulp. Fill into the can a little at a time, pressing down firmly until the milk overflows the can. Add a teaspoonful of salt. When all are filled place the cans in a boiler and cook half an hour with the covers laid loosely on. Remove from the fire and seal, then cook two hours longer.

The values of poultry products now reach an annual figure of half a billion dollars or more, or an amount about equal to the value of the wheat crop. The price of eggs has been high and growing higher for several years, because consumers have wanted more eggs than have been produced. The exports are not worth mentioning. Apparently there is no limit to the consumption of fresh eggs at a moderate price. G. K. Holmes.

Warm weather is acceptable to string beans, especially if the season is not too dry. The green varieties are best for pickling, but there is nothing to compare with the German wax for the table, though they are not so prolific as the majority of the other kinds. Plant them every two weeks for a succession. A row of them planted every week is better, and if the garden is rightly managed in that way it is surprising how many different crops can be grown, as it is not necessary to wait.

With all the remedies suggested for blight on pear trees, the difficulty still exists, and many pear orchards are destroyed every year. At one time it was believed that by keeping the orchard ground in grass, the pear trees would escape, but, while the rapid growth of the trees seems favorable to attack of blight, and although the grass may retard attack, yet the trees will succumb to the disease should it find its way into the orchard. The spraying of trees, or treating the trees at the roots, will confer benefit, but there is no sure remedy for blight.

Disease-Resistant Clover. In carrying on their investigations with clover anthracnose, the authors of a Tennessee bulletin found that in some badly infected fields there were here and there individual plants that possessed a high degree of resistance. With this fact in mind, a series of experiments were planned to develop a resistant strain of clover, and a preliminary report is given of the results thus far obtained.

In one of the experiments a plot was planted with seed from resistant plants obtained from different sources, and comparisons made with ordinary commercial seed grown under similar conditions. After seeding the plots they were covered with infected hay in order to insure the presence of the disease among the selected plants. To guard the close of the season 95 per cent of the seedlings from the resistant plants were alive, while not more than 5 per cent from the non-selected plants had survived the disease. The investigations thus far carried on indicate that there is a strong re-

istance on the part of some plants toward this disease. This fact has been taken advantage of as rapidly as possible, but as yet no seed is available for distribution.

Tomatoes.

There is no garden vegetable that will respond more markedly to rich land and good cultivation than tomatoes. A tomato plant will grow on a manure pile and flourish all season there, and in planting them it pays to take some pains to have them stand on a very rich spot. Make the plot where the tomatoes are to stand very rich with manure, and then dig a hole and dump two or three shovelfuls of fine manure in the bottom of it, and set the plants above this.

Drive a stake by each plant as soon as it is transplanted, and keep the plant tied to it with strips of cloth, and the fruits will not rot when they begin to ripen. The tomato is one of the plants that does better for transplanting, and if they are transplanted two or three times, the only grow more stocky and more vigorous. There is not a lot of danger of losing tomato plants by transplanting, as they will grow from a slip almost as well as from a rooted plant.

Keep them well cultivated, and if the weather comes off dry, give them plenty of water, and the crop is certain and large. In giving tomatoes water, a sprinkling pot is not of much use. The water should be poured around the plant in a liberal fashion, two or three gallons at a time, and about twice a week. Water in the evening, and early the next morning stir soil about the plants with a steel rake to keep it from getting too compact. Tomatoes are about the most satisfactory garden vegetable we have; it appreciates attention so thoroughly.—Farmer's Voice.

Canker Among Pigs.

The receipt of several inquiries in regard to this trouble among pigs seems to indicate that the disease is present to a considerable extent in some localities. This is a parasitic disease and is contagious, spreading rapidly among pigs. The cause of the disease is a small parasite similar in some respects to that of mange, but is much more difficult to treat successfully, says an Oklahoma report.

The disease first shows by a contraction or wrinkling of the skin of the nose or face. This is often accompanied by slight swelling. The pigs rub its nose, sniffs and shows various ways that the diseased spots irritate and burn. Gradually these diseased spots break out as small sores, occasionally spreading out to form ulcers of considerable size. These sores or ulcers may occur in any part of the head, and occasionally they will extend over the sides and under-part of the body.

Since the disease is contagious and spreads easily, all pigs showing any signs of the trouble should be separated from the healthy ones. The following preparations should be applied to the diseased spots: A mixture of carbolic acid and lard in the proportion of one or acid to eight of lard may be applied to the diseased spots before sloughing occurs. For open sores or sloughs use iodine one part and vaseline six parts. Apply this ointment once every two or three days. A tobacco solution, tobacco one part and water twenty parts, may be made by steeping the tobacco for ten to twenty hours in warm water. This may be applied to the ulcers instead of the iodine and vaseline. The disease is generally stubborn to treat, and several applications of any of the above remedies may be required to effect a cure.

Spraying for Codling Moth. Get ready for the work as soon as the first apple blossoms begin to open, says a bulletin by the Colorado Experiment Station, in reference to spraying for the codling moth. Do not fail to begin the first spray as soon as the blossoms are nearly (say 90 per cent) out.

Have outfits enough to complete the first spraying within eight days from the time it is begun; or if you have varieties that bloom at different times, arrange to work so that none of the trees will have to wait more than one week from the time the petals are off until they are sprayed. A good power outfit for spraying will do to take care of twenty acres of apple orchard that is twelve or more years of age. It will be a mistake to expect to do much more than this.

Large trees require from six to ten gallons of liquid each for a thorough first spray. If the average is eight gallons, and there are eighty trees to the acre, it will require sixty-four tanks of 200 gallons each to make the application. If the weather is warm some varieties will close their calyxes within six days from the time the petals are off, and the little apples that close their calyxes first are the ones most likely to set and make fruit.

When making the first spray you must determine upon the thing if you are to get anything like perfect fruit, and that is to stay with one tree until every calyx has been filled with the spray. Stop occasionally and examine the blossoms to find out whether or not you are doing this. This is of more importance than all the rest of the advice of this bulletin put together. Thorough first-spraying cannot be done except with a great waste of material, with a short pole, by men standing on the ground. Do not spray all sides of a large tree at one stop; spray only the halves of the trees next to the wagon upon either side.

With large trees, always have a tower or platform above the trunk, where two men may stand with long poles to spray downward, while one or two men with short poles upon the ground spray upward through the trees. A pressure of 100 to 150 pounds is sufficient to do good work, if proper nozzles are used.

A RURAL SKETCH

Only a drowsy summer day.
A sweep of mead, a scent of hay,
A glimpse of sun, a glance of shade,
A beautiful youth and blushing maid.
Only a twitter of birds overhead,
A sparkling brook in its pebbly bed,
Where mild-eyed kine find daily sup,
Mid the odor of fern and buttercup.
Only the whispering leafy trees,
The drone of golden-tufted bees,
A smiling sky and zephyrs soft—
And the old, old tale repeated oft.
Only a kiss with love replete,
To make the picture all complete;
Only two hearts exchanged in time,
—The wedding bells' sweet chime.
—Waverley Magazine.

"HIS WIFE."

Life is often very tedious at a summer hotel where, day after day, one sits idly on the veranda waiting for something exciting to happen; and such was my case. I had been at the hotel a week, and that week I had reason to consider as a dead loss in my life; for not a solitary thing did I do, but eat my meals, feel tired and sleep.

I, however, was not the only idler there; for there were several girls besides me, who were doing nothing but eat, drink and sleep, and, like me, in full expectation for something exciting to happen.

Perhaps you will think it strange that a crowd of girls should have no fun, but what we all longed for was an animating power in the shape of a being that we are wont to call man; and I really believe that, if a man had appeared on the scene, every girl present would have shown a deeper interest in life.

On Monday, the beginning of my second week of vacation, I was sitting on the veranda reading, in truth, making an attempt to read, or to become interested in a book, while all the time I was longing for a stroll on the white and glistening sands. But as there is surely no pleasure in meandering alone, I disconsolately, almost gapefully, turned to my book.

I had just managed to become interested in the beautiful heroine of the book, when a carriage stopped, and, imagine my surprise, a young and extremely handsome fellow jumped out. My heart began to beat fast at the exhilarating sight, but slowed down very suddenly, when he gallantly assisted a most beautiful young woman to alight.



"MARRIED, OF COURSE."

"Married, of course," I said, "you cannot expect me to accept your invitation in the absence of your sweet partner, your wife? Where is she?" It is somewhat surprising that you neglect her that way. People are beginning to make remarks about it.

"Well, Miss Courtleigh," he replied, with an amused smile on his handsome face, "my wife shall surely accompany us. I should like very much that you became intimately acquainted with her," and, somewhat smilingly, he added, with an expression on his face which I, at the time, could not define, "you will undoubtedly like her then even better than now."

In the evening he brought his wife with him, and, after an introduction, she impressed me as being the dearest girl I had ever met.

As we parted for the night, Mrs. St. Clair, with a mischievous twinkle in her eyes, remarked, "Be good to my husband, dear."

That night, at the hotel-dance, I had at least one partner, and he was my life. I was dancing with a young man, but strange to say, his wife was not present.

"What difference," laughed the girls, and all retired to their rooms, where they pricked for fully an hour. I may as well acknowledge that it took me also about an hour to adorn my personality with the best I could select from my by no means rich, but rather meager wardrobe. Richard St. Clair was duly introduced to us, one and all.

"And where is your wife, pray tell?" asked one of the girls. "Oh, oh, my wife, she is out with an old college chum of hers, a college classmate of mine," he stammered. "Fair, but fickle," whispered one of the girls.

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Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, AUG. 1

Local and Neighborhood News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

Back Combs at Hathaways.

For fire insurance see R. W. Brink.

C. J. Hathaway put a mammoth safe in his jewelry store Tuesday.

FOR SALE—Ladies wheel in good repair. Inquire at this office.

You make no mistake when you buy a Fountain pen at Hathaways.

The best enamel bath tub at SORENSON'S.

L. C. Huxley has enjoyed a visit from his mother, who now resides in Ohio.

A pair of gloves were found at the ball grounds and left for the owner at this office upon identification.

For Sale—A number of good Milche Cows, worth the money asked. Fred Hosell.

Mrs. A. Kraus returned from Saginaw last Friday, apparently cured, which is gratifying to her friends here.

Everybody likes China Lac. For sale by J. W. SORENSON.

Your eyes are your best friend. You can have them properly fitted at Hathaway's.

Hon. Charles Blair, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court has one of the finest cottages at Portage Lake nearly completed.

Make your old furniture look like new with a coat of China Lac. For sale by J. W. SORENSON.

Try "Avon Club" coffee, the best grown, 35 cents per pound at SOUTH SIDE MARKET.

Base Ball Goods for Men and Boys at Fournier's.

The little girl who got the pitcher with ice cream at Mrs. Metcalf's after the fourth will please return the pitcher.

Look up our subscription offers, and arrange for your next years reading at once.

Mrs. F. L. Michelson and the boy were visiting with "grandpa" all last week and Frank came down last Saturday to visit with the crowd over Sunday.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

Mr. Chas. Branch has been elected delegate to attend the annual conference of the M. P. church, which meets at Gull Lake, Mich. Aug. 27th to Sept. 1st, 1907.

To our advance paid subscribers we will send the New York Tribune Farmer for 50 cents. Regular price \$1.00 and worth five to any progressive farmer.

Try a sack of "Lighthouse" flour. None better few as good. S. H. Co.

Mrs. Adelbert Pond and Miss Goldie will enjoy the next three weeks in eastern and central New York visiting with relatives and old time friends.

If you are wanting something new in Post Cards, something artistic, original and high class. Call at SORENSON FURNITURE STORE.

For best bread use "Light House" flour. Money refunded if not satisfactory. S. H. Co.

M. A. Bates has a neat cottage at Portage nearly completed and there are a number of new ones well under way, more elaborate than any before erected there.

"Light House" flour, the best in the market. Come and get a sack. S. H. Co.

The Ladies' Union of the Presbyterian church will hold their regular business meeting at the church Friday, Aug. 2, at 2 o'clock. All members are requested to be present.

FOR SALE—Household goods, two new iron beds, mattresses, two heating stoves, cook stove, kitchen utensils, chairs, new sewing machine. Address Mrs. JOHN L. HANNES.

Mrs. Wm. Brink with Mrs. Dr. Niles, Mrs. O. Palmer and Mrs. H. E. Barlow and Miss Barlow of Chicago, are enjoying the week at the Brink cottage on the west side of Portage Lake.

Mr. M. Laur will be here Saturday and Sunday Aug. 3 and 4th, with a full line of the very latest styles in photographs and the prices are within the reach of all. Call and see for yourself.

The Johannesburg Mfg. Co. have got the lead of the world in the matter of trunk slats. They have the best of elm timber and machinery particularly made for the work. They have recently shipped carloads to San Francisco, Minneapolis, Philadelphia and Boston and are receiving orders from all the leading trunk makers in the United States.

G. W. Pomeroy of Toledo, who owns Simpson Lake, has with his wife enjoyed a two weeks outing there, feasting on trout. They will be up again later in the season.

Johannesburg Mfg. Co. Johannesburg, Mich. want boys from 16 to 20 years old, to work in Veneer Factory, light work and good wages. aug1-4w

WANTED—At once 20 to 30 cedar cutters to cut by the piece, also a man and woman to cook. Inquire at my residence.

BARNEY J. KROPP.

From January 1 to June 30th, there were 52 criminal cases prosecuted in this county, with 45 convictions and one awaiting trial. Nearly all were for minor offenses.

Our Correspondent at Portage is very remiss. We know that scores of our people as well as strangers are enjoying their vacation there, but no details of arrival or departure are furnished us.

Bro. J. W. Helme, editor of the Michigan Patron, will speak at the Pomona meeting to be held at Roscommon Aug. 31. The afternoon session will be open to all. Come and hear him.

A. H. Annis of Beaver Creek was in town Saturday for the first time since March. He is feeling fine for a man 75 years old, but his legs are played out from rheumatism, so that he is unable to do much work.

Farmers visiting the State Fair should make a special effort to see the display of corn. The products of Michigan cornfields will be gathered from every section of the state and be displayed under one roof.

Not all fishermen are aware that the use of "floats" of any description for the purpose of catching fish in any inland waters is a distinct violation of the law. Your line must not be beyond your immediate control.

The Grange picnic will be held on the town line about one-half mile east of the Odell school house, in the grove across from "Uncle Perry's," Thursday Aug. 22. All are cordially invited. Bring your appetites and baskets.

P. Aebli, forman of this office is taking his first vacation for several years. He will spend his time at his cottage on the south shore of Portage Lake and we hope he will enjoy every hour of it as he deserves.

Miss Ethel Hoyt who has been visiting old friends in Grayling and vicinity for three weeks past, returned to her home at Mt. Morris, yesterday, where she will teach for the ensuing year. She has been teaching at Birch Run for the past two years.

The pavilion owned by E. Douglas at Lovells opened Saturday evening. Fine music and dancing was enjoyed by all who attended. A jolly crowd of young people from Canada spending a few weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Douglas, helped to make a merry time.

The laws of this state are very strict, though we regret to say the enforcement of them is very slack, relative to allowing obnoxious weeds going to seed. The man who allows Canada thistles and other weeds to go to seed not only decreases the value of his own land but that of his neighbor.

C. H. Dickenson, owner of the Underhill ranch, near Lovell, has 125 acres of oats, all seeded with clover, which it is estimated will yield at least 4,000 bushels of grain. No part of the fields show any attack of the thrip, which has destroyed thousands of acres in all parts of the state.

Mrs. Mills Manning of Detroit, discovered that it was she who rifled her husband's pockets as he slept, abstracted his paper money, tore it to fragments and hid the pieces in the woodshed. She also found that she had been stealing her own silverware, which was found with the destroyed money. Police who watched the house one night caught Mrs. Manning walking in her sleep, in the act of depositing a fresh installment of money.

The Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich., one of the largest nursery concerns in the United States, writes us that they want a good live agent in this section to solicit orders for their trees, shrubbery, etc. Experience not necessary. They offer good pay weekly, and furnish canvassing outfit free. We advise any man or woman in our community, who has some spare time to take orders to write them for particulars immediately. Mention this paper when writing. July 25-31

A visit at Lovell a few days ago proved to us a surprise in the matter of business in that part of the county. We found Douglas' store carrying an immense stock of every conceivable line and everybody busy. "Ed" is getting to be a farmer and his growing crops prove his success in that line while his stock, especially the hogs, are as fine as one would wish to see. The mill is running full time and everybody feasting on fish. Lovell is a good place to go.

Rev. A. H. Mosser, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Hastings street, Detroit, has been called to the pastorate of the Oakland Presbyterian church of Oakland, a fashionable suburb of Pittsburg. The charge is said to be one of the best in the Pittsburgh presbytery. It was vacated by Rev. J. M. McJunkin, now secretary of the home mission and sustenance board of the Pennsylvania synod. Mr. Mosser came to Detroit six years ago from Mt. Clemens and is one of the most active ministers of the denomination in Detroit. He will be well remembered here as pastor of the Presbyterian church, about ten years ago.

Among the bills passed by the legislature and signed by the governor is one which provides that each township shall take care of its own contagious diseases and defray all expenses. Heretofore the county has been called upon to care for such cases. Perhaps this new law will cause the taxpayers to be more careful to see that contagious diseases are not spread, when the townships have to foot the bills instead of the county.

Because of the scarcity of labor, D. M. McLeod, lumberman, of Rexton, Mackinac county, has been compelled to shut down his saw mill. Unless he can get more men he will be forced to suspend operations in the woods also. At no time this season has he been able to get half the men he needs. He says that in his 25 years experience in the lumber industry he has never known lumber to be so scarce. \$35 and \$40 a month and board is being paid for help, the highest wages ever paid in upper peninsula lumbering.

I have an Irish acquaintance whom I always suspected possessed a heart of gold. Recently he did me a great kindness and in thanking him I remarked, "I'm afraid I shall not have a chance to do you a favor like this." "Well, me boy," he replied, "then do someone else a favor." This Irishman's church is not my church for I haven't any church, his creed is not my creed for I haven't any creed, but the religion which is his "rule and guide of faith" is good enough for me and if there were more of it in the world there would be in the world more hearts of pure gold. Exchange

The shortest railroad in Michigan is located in Isac county. It is six miles long and was formerly a spur of the Detroit & Mackinac. It branches to the south from the main line a short distance from Tawas City and runs to Alabaster, where the United States Gypsum Company has a large quarry. The spur has been sold to the Gypsum Company, and it is now equipping it with rolling stock. A locomotive intended to work on the railroad, left Bay City last week for Alabaster. There will also be two passenger cars and a number of freight cars which will handle the Gypsum Company's product.

The fourth and last quarterly meeting of the conference year was held in the M. P. Church, south side, on Friday evening July 26th. Rev. W. Combs, of Frederic, was present and preached and conducted the business of the Quarterly Conference. Reports of the various branches of church work were given. The class and adherents have every reason to thank God for His goodness extended to us this year as pastor and people in seeing souls being born into the kingdom. Bro. Jennings was elected to the position of class leader. The meeting closed with singing and the benediction. COM.

The supreme tent, Knights of Macceabes of the world, which held its triennial session in Detroit last week, adopted a resolution empowering the board of trustees to move the headquarters of the order from Port Huron, Mich., to Detroit, if they deem it advisable. A fund of \$200,000 was voted for the erection of an office building in Detroit, in case the move is made. It is said among the delegates that unquestionably the change in location will be made in the near future. The supreme tent also changed its sessions from triennial to quadrennial. Hon. D. P. Markey was reelected supreme commander.

Reference was made a year ago to delinquent taxes of the car-loading companies assessed under the ad valorem law, which the companies protested and were not disposed to pay. Another year's taxes were added, while some payments were made, and claims for abatement filed, something like thirty thousand dollars being delinquent. The taxes were regularly assessed, and no concession was possible, either of taxes or of the steadily accruing penalty interest upon them; and Auditor General Bradley by quiet and persistent pressure has gradually reduced the delinquency to about six thousand dollars, without resort to legal proceedings. Now he thinks he has been lenient enough, and now propose to seize cars for the balance if it is not promptly settled. The delay has been no loss to the state, as twelve per cent interest is collected upon all delinquent tax.

Endorsed by the County.

"The most popular remedy in Otsego County, and the best friend of my family," writes Wm. M. Dietz, editor and publisher of the "Otsego Journal," Gilbertsville, N. Y., "is Dr. King's New Discovery. It has proved to be an infallible cure for coughs and colds making short work of the worst of them. We always keep a bottle in the house. I believe it to be a most valuable prescription known for Lung and Throat diseases." Guaranteed to never disappoint the taker, by L. Fournier's Drug store. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Teachers' Examination.

There will be an examination of teachers at the court house, in Grayling, Thursday and Friday, August 8 and 9th.

J. E. BRADLEY, Co. Commissioner.

"Everybody Should Know"

says C. G. Hays, a prominent business man of Bluff, Mo. that Bucklen's Arnica Salve is the quickest and surest healing salve ever applied to a sore, burn or wound, or to a case of piles. I've used it and know what I'm talking about." Guaranteed by L. Fournier, Druggist. 25c.

FREE!

We give absolutely gratis, for the asking, a twenty page booklet, giving valuable information on China Lac, how to use it and get best results.

China Lac can be used over old painted wood as well as over new wood, on soft wood and hard wood; for Linoleum and metal work it makes an economical and satisfactory finish.

Our free booklet will tell you all about it.

Sorenson's Furniture Store.

For best bread use



SLEEPY EYE FLOUR

NO BETTER MADE

FOR SALE AT

CONNINE & CO.

Something of Interest

You all know we handle jewelry, it is useless for us to tell you that, but do you all know that we have the finest assortment of Solid Gold Rings, in Buby, Misses, Ladies' and Gents', all styles and sizes ever shown in Grayling? Over three hundred to select from. Prices ranging from one dollar up.

Let us prove to you that we can and do sell a fully guaranteed Misses or Ladies' set ring as low as \$2.50, light mounting even lower. Why buy cheap or gold filled rings when you can get them in solid gold for only a few cents more. Do not make the mistake thinking we handle cheap goods; we handle only high grade goods at reasonable prices. Give us a chance to make good if we at any time sold goods that has not given satisfaction. We do not make the goods, but have confidence in the ones that do.

C. J. HATHAWAY,

Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

ROSCOMMON STATE BANK

Roscommon, Michigan.

W. B. ORCUTT, President H. L. COX, Vice President
HARRY J. COX, Cashier

DIRECTORS—W. B. Orcutt, J. B. Kiely, W. F. Johnston, A. J. Price, E. A. Gaffney H. L. Cox, George G. Brown.

4% DO THIS TO-DAY 4%

This is paid from the moment your money reaches us. Your savings are constantly on deposit earning good interest, yet you have the money in your possession ready for instance use when needed.

Money loaned on improved real estate and village property.

COMMERCIAL PAPER DISCOUNTED.

Accounts of firm and individuals solicited.

Farm property insured against loss by fire, lightning and tornado.

JULY THE MONTH OF GOOD THINGS.

July is the month most prolific in bargains and the largest part of the hot season as yet to come. Every article of summer wear will be sold at great reduction.

COMING NOW

when goods of every description are now steadily increasing in value, it will pay you to lay in store of wearables at prices lower than we can buy them, next season.

Mens' and Boys' Clothing

Consisting of suits, cravetts and top coats will be sold at one-fourth off regular price. Black and blue suits excepted.

Straw Hats!

Mens' and boys' Straw Hats—the seasons newest shapes at cost.

About 6 dozen Mens' Outing Hats—variety, style, with fancy bands, worth 50c for 39c.

Shoes and Oxfords.

White Oxfords for men, women and children at cost. Big reduction on all other Oxfords.

Ladies' Waists.

\$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 waists for 89 cents.

Ladies' Skirts.

A genuine clean-up sale. We wish to dispose of every skirt. Plain blacks, blues and fancy at one-fourth off.

In fact every summer garment and article of wear, will be sold at a big price saving.

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

Central Drug Store

N. POLSON PROPRIETOR
"The Best Drugs."

SOMETHING NEW

In Box Paper and Writing Material.
Come in and see our 25 cents Linen Paper, New and Nobby.

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty
J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy. Cigar

The Boom Continues!

Lots sold on monthly payments.

Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

W. F. BRINK.

Exterminate Potatoe Bugs

By Using

Pure Paris Green

—AND—

BUG FINISH

FOR SALE AT

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE,

LUCIEN FOURNIER, Proprietor.

The Amalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
CAYLINO, MONTANA.

UNCLE SAM NOTICES.

ATTENTION ATTRACTED BY WORDS OF FILIPINO.

Island Youth at Cornell Reported to Have Remarkably that Philippine Would Welcome Japanese Invasion.

Romania Agassil, a government student at Cornell University from Laog, Philippine Islands, received a letter from the United States War Department the other morning threatening to have him removed from the university on account of his reported public utterances against the American rule in the Philippines. The War Department demanded that he forward them a copy of his speech and a full explanation. The speech referred to stated that "the Filipino colony at the Cornell summer school is considerably agitated over what some members of the colony describe as unrest among the people of the Philippines, not unlike the dissatisfaction that preceded the outbreak of hostilities against Spain, they say. 'According to these natives of the Oriental islands, their countrymen are quite miserable under the protection of the Stars and Stripes, look back longingly to the days of Spanish rule, and would welcome a Japanese invasion that might free them from America.' The meeting at which these utterances were reported to have been made was held last Thursday night in Barnes' Hall, the largest auditorium on the Cornell campus. Several hundred students, members of the faculty, and a number of Japanese students were present. The meeting was one of the formal national entertainments of the Cosmopolitan Club of the university, in whose membership some twenty-five countries are represented. According to the testimony of many persons present during the evening and their own statements, no indication was given by Agassil in his speech of the utterances which could have warranted the report that they 'prefer Japanese to American rule.'

BASE BALL STANDINGS.

Games Won and Lost by Clubs in National League.

Club	W.	L.
Chicago	32	24
Pittsburg	32	23
New York	30	24
Philadelphia	27	31

American League.

Club	W.	L.
Chicago	35	21
Cleveland	33	23
Detroit	30	26
Philadelphia	27	29

American Association.

Club	W.	L.
Toledo	37	18
Minneapolis	43	15
Columbus	32	26
Kansas City	47	19

Western League.

Club	W.	L.
Omaha	30	24
Lincoln	33	21
Des Moines	47	19

STEEL CITY IN CANADA.

Big Corporation Selects Sandwich, Ont., as Place for New Town.

The United States Steel Company has given up its options on property at Thorold, Ontario, and has decided to build its Canadian steel plant at Sandwich, Ontario. It is not improbable that work will be begun by Oct. 1 on a model city of 10,000 to 15,000 people, which will have an initial population of about 5,000 people. Four blast furnaces will be erected and chief attention will be devoted to making steel which the Canadian government has subjected to a duty of \$7 a ton when shipped from the United States.

Jury Acquits Haywood.

The jury at Boise, Idaho, after deliberating twenty-one hours, brought in a verdict not guilty in the case of William D. Haywood, indicted for the murder of former Gov. Steiensenberg.

Compromise in Rate Law Tremble.

President W. W. Taft, after the Southern railroad was arrested for violation of the North Carolina rate law, but was freed by habeas corpus and soon afterward a compromise was agreed on.

Amusement Park Destroyed.

A big blaze at Coney Island destroyed wild park among freaks and chorus girls and destroyed Steeplechase Park and other property worth a million.

Five Men Are Drowned.

A gasoline launch with ten men on board capsized in Humber, near Toronto, Ont., and only one survived in reaching the shore by a heavy, thunderstorm.

Automobile Strikes Bridge.

An automobile drove his car into a bridge at North Attleboro, Mass., and a woman was killed and three others were injured. Cracked by the tragedy, he jumped into the river, but reached shore.

Fire in New York Tenement.

Explosion and fire in New York tenement killed fourteen persons and twenty were fatally hurt.

Alabama Senator Dies.

Edmond Winston Pettus, United States Senator from Alabama, died at a hotel in Hot Springs, N. C. Death followed an attack of apoplexy.

No Prize for Cremates Herself.

Angered because her husband refused to praise her for saving money on purchases for their store and for recent heavy sales, Mrs. Anna Lowe of Little Rock, Ark., poured a gallon of coal oil on her head, told her little daughter to watch and see the show, and then set fire to the oil.

Powder Mill Explosion Kills Two.

A terrific explosion occurred at the Birmingham powder mills, five miles north of Birmingham, Ala. The coming and going of shells were blown to atoms and John D. Gilman and a negro helper were believed to have been killed.

10,000 Starving in Jamaica.

The famine in the St. Elizabeth district of Jamaica is growing in seriousness. The local government is blamed for not taking proper measures to prevent suffering. Gov. Oliver, who is investigating the situation, learns that there are 10,000 victims.

ROBBERS RAID CAR BARN.

Four Armed Robbers Entered the Office of the Chicago Police Department.

Four armed robbers entered the office of the Chicago Police Department in the car barn at West Madison street and North La Salle at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning and attempted to hold up Fred E. Feunfeler, 35 years old, the cashier. Feunfeler placed his foot on an automatic burglar alarm while the robbers were brandishing their revolvers and threatening him and notified the police of the West Lake street station. One of the robbers saw the act and becoming frightened, the four ran into West Madison street. Feunfeler fired three shots at them through a window. The robbers were pursued by a block by a policeman, but escaped. Feunfeler was alone in the office counting the night's receipts when the men entered with drawn revolvers. As the cashier turned about in his chair and faced the robbers one of them held a revolver to his head and told him to hold up his hands. It was at this juncture that Feunfeler put out his foot to touch the alarm under his desk and the thieves fled. Several policemen of the West Lake street station went to the car barn in a patrol wagon when the alarm was received. They searched in the neighborhood for more than an hour, but were unable to find any trace of the robbers. The robbers were young and fairly well dressed. It is believed that the bandits live in the neighborhood of the car barn and are familiar with the burglar alarm in the office.

DROWN IN BRIDGE BREAK.

Twenty Men Hauled Into River at Lorain, Ohio.

A dozen lives were lost in Lorain, Ohio, when a hand rail on a foot bridge over the river broke, precipitating a score of men into the water. By desperate efforts of those on shore some of the workmen were drawn out of the river alive. Two bodies have been taken from the water. Another is positively known to be in the river, and several more are missing. It is probable that they are also lost. The men were employed in the ship yards. They used a foot bridge near the Nickel Plate railroad bridge to cross the river to their work. The pontoon of the foot bridge had been opened to permit a vessel to pass. The court house, across the river, was waiting for the bridge to be closed when the rail broke and twenty of them plunged into the river.

NORTH DAKOTA TORNADO.

Woman and Child Blown 100 Yards by Wind Near Williston.

A terrific wind, hail and rain storm struck twenty-five persons, two of them probably fatally, destroyed fifteen dwellings, and did much other damage to property in Williston, N. D., and the surrounding country. Those believed to be fatally injured are a man named Holmes and Mrs. Collins. Mrs. Collins and her baby were blown out of their house for a distance of about 100 yards, landing against a wire fence. Their house was entirely destroyed. Most of the houses demolished were in the suburb of West Lawn and were small structures. The court house, school house and Union block sustained considerable damage.

Opens Enormous Coal Vein.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company has opened what is believed to be the largest striping in the world. It is located at Lattimer, Pa., and the coal is in a solid bed 1,300 feet wide, thirty feet in thickness and extends from Lattimer to Drifton, at least six miles. It is estimated that the company to take out 500 tons daily it would require 250 years to exhaust the supply.

Revivals Attacked by Bishop.

Bishop John H. Vincent of the Methodist Church at the Chattanooga conference, K. C., attacked the evangelistic efforts in vogue in most of the churches of his denomination. Bishop Vincent believes revivals produce only temporary good and that on account of the sensational methods often used the bad effects more than offset the good.

Federal Judge Scores State.

Federal Judge Pritchard at Asheville, N. C., declared the penal clause of the new North Carolina rate law unconstitutional and scored the state for defiance of habeas corpus for Southern Railway agents sentenced to this chain gang. Governor Glenn ordered appeal, and Roosevelt has taken a hand.

Toppling Lumber Kills Woodman.

By the toppling over of a big pile of lumber in the yard of Smalley Brothers Company in Philadelphia, Walter Kempa was killed almost instantly, and Stanislaw Gowsaki, another workman, received injuries which may prove fatal.

Post Cards Coax Roosevelt.

From all parts of the country President Roosevelt has within the last few days received postal cards urging him to reconsider his declaration of 1904 and accept another nomination for the presidency.

Boys Run Down by Train.

Harry Lang, aged 12 years, was killed and Roy Horton and Milton Graus, aged 12 and 14 respectively, were fatally injured by a Lake Shore passenger train in Cleveland. The boys were playing on the railway tracks.

Pinza Nocturne, Ends Life.

Mrs. Margaret Lemon King, 35 years old, played one of Chopin's nocturnes then went to the cellar of her residence in Baywood street, Pittsburg, and almost cut off her head with a razor. She had suffered from nervous trouble.

Assassinated in New York.

A millionaire Armenian was shot and killed in New York by a Chicagoan, also an Armenian. The murder is believed to have been committed because of the victim's refusal to participate in a plot to assassinate the Shah of Persia.

Money Poisons Officer.

Major Paymaster Eugene Coffin's left arm has been amputated in Manila as the result of infection from the handling of money in paying troops. Coffin is a veteran of the Civil War and a member of the old McKinley regiment.

Japan's Object Is Avowed.

Japan's complete control of Korea is shown by a statement made by Viscount Hayashi, the Mikado's foreign minister, who says Japan will guide the destinies of the empire and act as its protector.

Man Kills Bride and Self.

Following a quarrel because she remained away from home until late at night, Frederick Brust in Camden, N. J., shot and killed his 18-year-old bride and then shot himself.

Man Convicted of Murder.

Dr. Karl Hau, Washington University professor, was condemned to death for the murder of Karlruhe, Germany, for the murder of his mother-in-law. Crowds surrounded the court house protesting.

FIGHT OVER ESTATE.

MRS. LILLIAN RAND IN BENEFICIAL WILL CONTEST.

Prize at Stake Is Fortune of More than \$1,000,000 Left by Hiram Higgins, Her Father—Has Holy Grail Been Found?

Mrs. Lillian Rand, widow of a Burlington, Iowa, millowner, and who has been staying at the Holland House in New York, has left for Los Angeles to engage in law battles to be one of the most sensational will contests in the history of California. The prize at stake is a fortune of more than \$1,000,000, left by the late Hiram Higgins, who made his money in the Chicago wheat pit and in grain ventures throughout the Northwest. Such is the bitterness existing between Mrs. Rand and her mother and brother that the former has decided to institute suits for \$100,000 damages each for defamation of character against Mrs. Emma C. Higgins, her mother, and William R. Higgins, her brother. Mrs. Rand is the widow of the late Charles Wellington Rand. She is well known at Newport, N. H., in Boston society. Her striking beauty and charm of manner have won devoted attention from many prominent club men. At the present time it is stated that Gen. Otis U. S. A., retired, has exhibited a romantic attachment for the charming widow.

DIG BUILDING FALLS.

Six-Story Double Brick Structure in Chicago Collapses.

With a crash that was heard for blocks a six-story double brick building at 120-122 Franklin street, Chicago, occupied by the Swift Paper Company, collapsed at 8:45 Tuesday morning, partly wrecking the building at 113 Franklin street, occupied by Goodhart-Hartman & Co., liquor importers. No one was injured. The structure was valued at between \$100,000 and \$300,000. The exact cause of the collapse is not known, but it is thought the main supports of the second floor broke under the strain of many tons of paper. The four upper floors were stored throughout with tons of roll and bulk paper, and this stock was precipitated into the alley. Nothing except the first floor of the first floor of the building withstood the crash. The fact that the accident occurred so early in the morning undoubtedly averted great loss of life. Losses have thirty men and a number of women are employed by the Swift Paper Company. They appeared at the building for work three quarters of an hour after the collapse. None of the employees of the Goodhart-Hartman Company was in the building at the time of the accident. The Goodhart-Hartman building was damaged to the extent of about \$100,000. On the stock of liquor was about \$10,000.

ILL-LUCK, THEN TREASURE.

Series of Misfortunes of New Jersey Man Has Glittering End.

The misfortunes of Frank H. Moorehead of Fairfield, N. J., resulted in his becoming possessor of a bag of gold and silver. Moorehead was on a fishing trip before noon he had stepped into a hole and sprained his ankle upon a cannon and nearly drowned. With no fish, he was making a short cut for home. It led him through grounds where a cottage was burned four years ago. Briars hid him from the police. He was taken to the hospital and after a long stay he was sent home. He then he would never go fishing again. Then he saw a silver sugar bowl near by. Investigation disclosed more silver, including big and little pieces, and in a crevice was a black box. It contained watches and many rings, some of them set with diamonds. The goods found by Moorehead are valued at from \$2,500 to \$3,000 and are supposed to have been hidden by thieves.

FIND HOLY GRAIL IN ENGLAND.

Cap of Arthurian Legend, Used by Christ, Subject of Inquiry.

The London Express prints a story of the discovery near Glastonbury Abbey of a glass vessel of beautiful workmanship and apparently of great antiquity, which one at least of the discoverers believes is the holy grail of the Arthurian legend. The holy grail is the cup from which Christ is reputed to have drunk at the last supper and according to ancient British tradition it was brought to England by Joseph of Arimathea after the crucifixion. The vessel is of bluish green glass of some kind cunningly inlaid with silver leaf. A number of eminent persons, including some peers with ecclesiastical interests, Ambassador Reid, Prof. William Crookes, the Rev. Dr. Campbell, have examined it. It is now in the possession of Prof. Crookes, who has undertaken to solve its history.

Breaks Down at Prison.

Unable to bear up under the prospect of eight years' imprisonment in the State penitentiary, Thomas B. Clement, former president of the First National Bank of Fairbault, Minn., committed suicide by taking a dose of poison pills, collapsed the doors of the prison and was taken to the hospital in a state of nervous breakdown.

Three Girls Win \$40,000,000.

Three young women of Helena, Mont., the Misses Bertha and Fredrika Volker and Miss Kenton Kepner, have been appointed that after three years' litigation in German courts they have been declared the heiresses to the estate of their grandfather, valued at \$40,000,000. The young women will go to Germany shortly to claim their fortune.

Five Burned in Explosion.

Five workmen were caught under a shower of molten metal at the Homestead steel works in Pittsburg, and seriously burned, two perhaps fatally, while many others received minor injuries. The men were tapping a furnace in open hearth mill No. 8 when a big molten metal shower of molten metal was accidentally tipped.

Is Killed Over 25-Cent Debt.

While trying to collect an alleged debt of 25 cents on the street in Louisville, Tenn., from Mrs. James Frank Waller, aged 19 years, was shot and instantly killed by Amos Oglesby, who was walking with Mrs. Jenks. Oglesby was arrested as he was about to board a train.

Former Railroad Official a Suicide.

Despondent because he had hopelessly afflicted with locomotor ataxia, Harry C. Jones of Nashville, Tenn., formerly railroad official of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad, committed suicide by shooting.

Gray Man Kills Girl.

Charles Warner, insane man, killed a woman clerk in a New York store, fatally injured a friend and was fatally hurt before he was subdued.

POSTOFFICE CUTS PAY.

Government Orders Reduction in Charge for Handling Mails.

A general order has been issued by the Postoffice Department in which it is stated in reducing the compensation, enjoyed by the railroads for carrying the mails by at least \$1,000,000 annually. In connection with the order it is hinted that there may be a scandal if all the facts which made the issuance of the order a necessity become known.

The order in question affects several hundred mail routes in the country and is to the effect that out these routes the mail can be carried in smaller cars than the railroads are using. It is therefore ordered that a reduction either be made in the size of the cars or if the railroads choose to continue their use they will get paid for the size of cars actually needed. On the other hand the railroads insist that it is the province of the Postoffice Department to designate the cars which shall be used on the mail routes and that the roads are now using such cars as were actually ordered by the department.

Department officials admit that this is true, but insist that more space is being paid for by the department than is actually needed in the transportation of the mails, but it is not stated whether this condition is the result of poor judgment or otherwise. The new order is the result of the work of 125 private detectives which the Postoffice Department placed on the work about six months ago. Their reports show that hundreds of cases of overpayment were being made for more space than is necessary and the Postmaster General therefore ordered a reduction. Besides the regular compensation based upon tonnage which the railroads receive for transporting the mails they also receive car mileage for cars over thirty feet in length.

The Postoffice Department has decided to begin weighing the mail on all routes in the country early in October with a view of furnishing Congress with data needed. In order to do so the government will have to provide thousands of additional scales.

Report on City Ownership.

The investigation of public ownership of public utilities in Europe and this country by the National Civic Federation's commission has resulted in two reports, one by Prof. John R. Commons of Wisconsin university favorable to the proposition and the other by J. W. Sullivan of the Clothing Trades Bulletin disapproving. The investigation was conducted by the privately owned utilities in England dividing surplus for civic betterment because of the prevailing tendency toward public ownership and its example in cities where it had been adopted. Many have shrewdly arranged co-partnership plans and have recognized that recognition of the union as a co-guard against political corruption in public ownership and that private ownership cannot escape from politics. Editor Sullivan says that in all but the most poorly paid forms of labor public ownership has not raised or improved conditions of work. He contends that in England no street car business has ever been a private monopoly in the sense that the word is used in this country; thus making comparison with American conditions unfair. Taking Syracuse, Allegheny and Wheeling as the best samples of American municipalization offered, they found conclusive evidence of political corruption in each case. He regards it as "a project to restrict men in their activities by methods foreign to the American genius."

Rockefeller Raps University.

The faculty and students of the University of Chicago in the best of spirits were greeted by the reported criticism made by John D. Rockefeller while he was in Chicago to attend court as a witness. In reply to a question as to what he thought of the university's work, the oil king is reported as saying: "The only regret I have concerning the university is that there are not as many men as successful as the Rockefeller family. The Rockefeller family, however, I am advised by some of my friends that the future may show better results than the present. If the future will show that it was a wise undertaking, I shall be satisfied." In reply to these remarks, the members of the faculty are disposed to question the interpretation which Mr. Rockefeller makes of the word success. If he means the ability to make money, they admit that not so many of the graduates have been successful as might be desired. But they maintain that making money does not necessarily mean success. The impression prevails among the student body that the founder and benefactor of the great institution has been displaced by the money power. The Rockefeller family, however, I am advised by some of my friends that the future may show better results than the present. If the future will show that it was a wise undertaking, I shall be satisfied. In reply to these remarks, the members of the faculty are disposed to question the interpretation which Mr. Rockefeller makes of the word success. If he means the ability to make money, they admit that not so many of the graduates have been successful as might be desired. But they maintain that making money does not necessarily mean success. The impression prevails among the student body that the founder and benefactor of the great institution has been displaced by the money power. The Rockefeller family, however, I am advised by some of my friends that the future may show better results than the present. If the future will show that it was a wise undertaking, I shall be satisfied.

States Rights Question Raised.

The Federal authorities in Washington are intensely interested in the situation. It is believed that Judge Pritchard's decision will precipitate a crisis that may be serious in its consequences. Federal officials are of the opinion that it will again bring to the front a political issue the old question of State rights, and while no one here apprehends any such discussion of the subject as preceded the civil war period, the difficulty in North Carolina is not underestimated. Peter G. Pritchard has been prominent in the Republican politics of North Carolina for many years. He was United States Senator from the State for six years, and on the expiration of his term was appointed a federal district judge by President Roosevelt. Later he was promoted to the Circuit Court. While he has held aloof from politics since he has been on the bench, Judge Pritchard has kept in touch with political affairs, State and national. He is a personal friend of President Roosevelt.

SAY MOST STRIKES WIN.

Statistics Also Show Unions Succeed in Industrial Battles.

More strikes succeed than fail and the most successful strikes are those conducted by organized labor. Statistics tabulated by the Bureau of Labor, covering the last twenty-five years, show this to be true. In all strikes during the last quarter of a century the employees were entirely successful in 48 per cent of the cases, and partly successful in 15 per cent, but in 37 per cent they failed. Organized labor succeeded in 41 per cent of the strikes called and failed in 59 per cent, while unorganized labor was successful in 34 per cent and failed in 66 per cent. Most strikes, 41 per cent of all, have been caused by a demand for increase of wages. Recognition of unions and union rules have caused 23 per cent and sympathetic strikes 3 per cent.

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Indicted on 3,824 Counts.

Dispatches from Memphis state that the federal grand jury for the West Tennessee district has handed up an indictment containing 1,634 counts, each count a separate indictment in itself, all aimed at the Standard Oil Company.

CLASH OF AUTHORITY.

FEDERAL COURT AND STATE GOVERNMENT IN CONFLICT.

North Carolina Judge Knocks Out in Part State's New Rate Law—Governor Glenn Fights Over Decision and Orders Appeal.

The penalty clause of the new North Carolina rate bill has been declared unconstitutional and void by United States Judge Pritchard at Asheville. James H. Wood, district passenger agent of the Southern, and C. Wilson, the ticket agent of the same road, who were recently sentenced to thirty days on the chain gang for violation of the law, were discharged on habeas corpus proceedings.

When defendant agents of the company were fined a few days ago by Police Justices Reynolds and sentenced to jail a writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge Pritchard, but the agents were again arrested by the State authorities and sentenced by Justice Reynolds to thirty days on the chain gang. Contempt proceedings were then brought for resistance of the Federal Court.

Fines Would Be Millions.

In his decision Judge Pritchard said that the penalties inflicted by the state would close the doors to a judicial hearing and would amount to \$2,500,000 a day if the penalty was enforced on the sale of each ticket, which is eight times more than the amount involved in the original suit. Also that it would do violence to the county which exists between the State and Federal courts.

Continuing Judge Pritchard Said.

"The equal protection of the law is guaranteed to every citizen of the United States and I shall employ all means within the power of the court to secure to all persons, who may invoke jurisdiction of this court, such rights to the fullest extent of the law. This court is confronted with open and avowed opposition by the powers of the State. The penalties prescribed by the State statute for charging more than the statutory rates are so enormous that if permitted to be enforced they would practically bankrupt the railroads in an exceedingly brief time."

Would Paralyze Roads.

If the criminal prosecutions against the agents, conductors and employees are permitted to continue, the managers of the railroads cannot successfully operate their trains, carrying the mails or continue their usefulness in interstate commerce. "The State constitution as well as the statutory law afford ample protection to every person deprived of his liberty without due process of law. It is remarkable that anyone representing the State should oppose the granting of the writ of habeas corpus."

After Judge Pritchard Had Signed the Judgment, Judge J. H. Merrimon, Special Counsel for the State, gave notice of appeal and waived bonds, but under the law the court fixed a bond of \$200 each for Wood and Wilson.

Governor Glenn wired the State's Attorney to appeal at once to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of Judge Pritchard. He states that even if Section 4, the criminal penalty section, is stricken out the law is not affected, and the Southern Railway can be indicted under the common law. Advice received here to the effect that the Virginia authorities, in which State a 24-cent fare law has been passed, will adopt precisely the same course as those in North Carolina. Judge Pritchard presides in the circuit which embraces Virginia.

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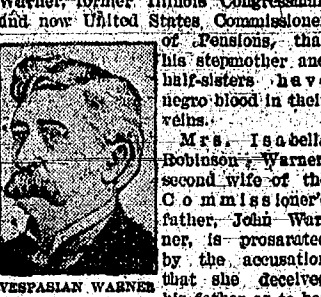
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MAKES STARTLING CHARGE.

Pension Commissioner Claims Step-mother Is of Negro Descent.

The Charge is Made by Vespasian Warner, Former Illinois Congressman and Now United States Commissioner of Pensions, that his stepmother and half-sisters have negro blood in their veins.



Mrs. Isabella Robinson, Warner's second wife of the O. C. Miller's father, John Warner, is pronounced by the accusation that she deceived her father as to her parents and blood when she married the millionaire in 1874. They declare that the ex-Congressman's charges are false, and that Mrs. Warner and her two daughters will sue him for libel.

Mrs. Warner began the fight to secure her widow's share of the \$1,050,000 estate of the banker, who died in 1905, refusing to abide by the terms of an antenuptial contract which gave her an annuity of \$500 and \$10,000. She declared that her husband had lured her to sign this agreement by fraud and by grossly misrepresenting the amount of his property. Hence she contends that the agreement is void.

The widow's claim is considered so strong that she is said to have been offered \$500,000 by Vespasian Warner, executor of the will and his sister, Flora Warner McDermott. She refused the offer. It is declared, and the charges followed in an amendment to the executor's answer to the widow's petition.

This amendment argues that, since Mrs. Robinson deceived her husband, the amounts provided for her in the ante-nuptial contract are all she should have. "Mr. Warner admits that Isabella Robinson is the daughter of Stephen Robinson an Ohio negro. The Commissioner of Pensions claims he has searched the country for individuals bearing out his claim. Most of them were secured in Newark, Ohio, former home of Stephen Robinson."

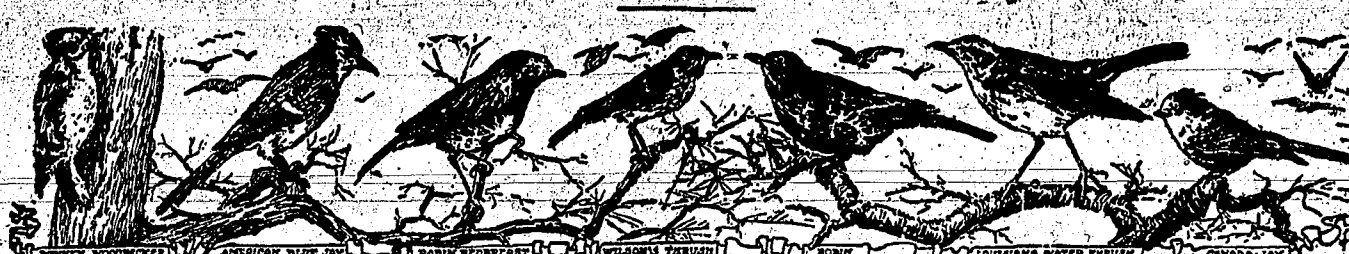
The Warner will case has been the talk of the countryside for months. The family founded by John Warner, farmer and former head of John Warner & Co., bankers, of Clinton, Ill., is the most prominent in a social and business way in the country. Vespasian Warner was a member of Congress for twenty years.

For thirty years Mrs. Isabella Warner has been a leader of the De Witt County, Illinois, society. Of fine tastes and very high cultured and attractive in dress and manners, no one ever has leached a whisper of suspicion against her name or home.

AMERICAN ROADS MOST DEADLY.

United States Leads in Number of Persons Killed on Railroads.

FEATHERED SONGSTERS OF THE SUMMER TIME.



Of the many different kinds of birds, some are called perching birds. These are the robin, thrush and bluebird. Then there are the swimming birds, as ducks, swans and geese, which live on the water and swim around most of the time.

Wading birds are of still another species, and some of these are rails, plovers, snipe, cranes, flamingoes and turkeys. Birds fitted neither for swimming nor wading are owls, hawks, vultures, grouse, turkeys, pigeons, kingfishers and humming birds. There are also creeping birds, noted for creeping along trees. Some of them are the chickadees, white-breasted nuthatch and brown creeper.

There are about 300 species of the thrush. They are generally large, hopping birds, noted for their song. They are plain in color (as a rule, brown) and usually have spotted breasts. Their tail is nearly square-tipped, of wide, soft-feathers, and their bill rather long and slender.

Among the best known to us is the wood thrush, which is a large, common brown-backed bird with white heavily spotted underparts, including the eyes. The crown is a bright cinnamon brown and the back gradually changes in shade to an olive brown on the tail. It is not only found in the woods, as one might suppose from its name, but is often seen on lawns and in shrubbery. It is a great singer,

being one of the finest of any of the thrushes. Its nest is made on boughs of trees, out of grass, weeds, leaves and some mud.

The American robin is a common, large red or brown breasted, slate-colored bird, with white on its throat, lower belly and tips of the outer (under) tail feathers. The head and tail are much darker than the back. The breast is spotted except in very young birds. The robin is not as great a songster as the other thrushes, but its notes are always full of melody. At times these notes are sweet and cheerful, and again are full of sadness and plaintiveness.

Over all the northern parts of this continent, wherever there are people living, robins are numerous. When they are taken into homes and made pets of they are affectionate and interesting. They are very intelligent and some think they might be taught to sing anything when in cages. There are several different kinds of robins, among which are the golden-ground, marsh and Oregon robins. Their nests are made of mud and grass, found in trees at any height from the ground or in odd places around houses; eggs bluish green.

The blue bird, another one of the thrush family, is one of the first birds to make its appearance in the early spring and welcome in that season, with its sweet singing. From Southern New York and Illinois southward it is found

throughout the year. It is a very common small, blue-backed, chestnut-breasted, white-bellied bird. The female bird does not equal the male as a songster, but the few notes it has are sweet and never loud.

There are 400 species of the humming bird. They belong to a family of small, brightly-colored American birds that are known to be the swiftest flying birds we have. In fact, their flight through the air is so swift (and their wings vibrate so rapidly), that they look like a hazy mist. The humming bird lives mainly on insects and nectar found in flowers, which it obtains while on the wing. It is seen by most people only when it is around flowers in search of food, and is therefore thought to be always on the wing, but if you watch it carefully you will notice that it often rests on the twigs of tree tops.

There are forty different species of American birds which live mainly in the woods and around shrubbery. Their tails are as long as their wings, and in one of our common species much longer. The bill is nearly as long as the head. The wren and catbird belong to this family. The mockingbird is a large, ash-colored, long-tailed bird, with much white on the center of its wing and outer tail feathers. It is the most noted song bird of America, and the most wonderful mimic in the world. It can imitate almost any sound in nature—in fact, has been

known to imitate thirty-two different kinds of birds in less than a quarter of an hour. Many people have them for pets, and then very—delightful companions.

The woodpecker belongs to a very large family of creeping or climbing birds, with stiff, sharp-pointed tail feathers, which they use to help support their bodies against the tree. Their toes are four in number, two going forward and two backward, so they can hold on to the tree more easily. They have strong, straight, chisel-pointed bills, which they use to cut small holes in the wood when looking for insects to eat, and also when they want to make a larger hole for a nesting place. The tongue of the woodpecker is peculiarly long, with a spear-like tip, which it can thrust out, bringing insects from their hiding places under the bark.

Woodpeckers are not singers. They only make a tattoo with their bills on the tree, which is supposed to be their love song. Their eggs are always white. Among the many different kinds are the ivory-billed woodpecker, the hairy woodpecker, the downy woodpecker, red-backed woodpecker and the red-headed woodpecker.

The blue jay belongs to the family of crows and magpies. It is a common, large, noisy, crested, brightly marked blue bird with white throat, and tips of outer tail feathers. Cincinnati Enquirer.

ETIQUETTE OF DESERT MINERS.

Never Ask a Man Where His Claims Are, Says a Death Valley Miner.

"Never ask a man anything about his mine because he won't tell you if you do. It isn't etiquette to ask such questions on the desert."

Thus spoke J. Heheman, late of Beatty, an old-timer in Death Valley and the desert, now staying at the Hotel Minn, says the Los Angeles Times. He still has properties in that region, prospects he calls them, but he has sold his business at Beatty and is stopping a while here in the haunts of civilization.

"You see, when one miner meets another on the desert they stop, talk and pass pleasantries. One will ask the other how he's getting along and he will say 'good' or 'hard luck,' but that's about all. Neither asks for details or where one has his claims located. If any one wants you to know he'll tell you without being asked. If not, he won't tell you if you do ask."

The fact is that if a man has a great body of low grade ore that he must have a force of men to work and ship to the smelters he must record it. But if he has a rich spot with free gold easily handled it is not necessary and many times one doesn't care to have the world know about it and have everybody coming to dig all around. It often leads to troubles and litigations, jumping and all that sort of thing."

"If a property is in the mountains it is more necessary to record it, for it is easier found. A man can be followed in the mountains, but never out on the desert. I would like to see the man who could follow me on the desert if I don't want him to. I'll give him a chase that will make him very sick of his job. Of course, in such cases a claim is never left unguarded if any one should stumble upon it by accident. In such cases possession will be nine points of the law."

"This is not only about mines but also about private, secret water holes. You know some of these give so little water that once known to the general public they would be of no use to those who want to dig trouble finding them, or to any one else very soon, so they never tell. Let one who has such a place hidden find one in need he will share his water and if necessary, he will go and bring back a supply, but the other fellow doesn't know where it comes from. That's the finder's secret."

"Of course, there are public watering places, especially along the stage routes. Some wells have been dug by individuals or companies who sell water. Lots of money has been expended in this way. The water problem is indeed a serious one on the desert."

"At some of the camps water is sold by the barrel. People who don't know that is a terrible price, but it really leaves a very small profit for the long haul and the time lost and feed of team. Often much of the water with which one starts is used up by the horses on route."

No Place for Burglar Under Bed. With every big robbery reported in hotels furniture manufacturers come to the front with the boast that, wherever else the robber may have hidden himself, it certainly wasn't under the bed, because beds nowadays are built too low for even the thinnest of villains to hide under them.

"For many years losses of money and jewelry," said a furniture manufacturer, "were attributed indirectly to theft to the bed, which was built high enough to afford protection to the thief. Finally, in order to save the good name of that necessary piece of furniture we decided to build it so low that not even an infant can crawl under it, thereby compelling the entire burglar to seek a hiding place elsewhere." Philadelphia Record.

NEWEST PHOTO OF KING AND QUEEN OF SIAM.



Seldom has England had visitors to arouse such great interest as King and Queen of Siam, Chulalongkorn I. King of Siam, has been twenty-nine years on the throne, having succeeded to the crown at the age of 15. He rules over a country of 244,000 square miles, or slightly more than twice the united size of Great Britain and Ireland. His Majesty has sent his sons, of whom there are many, to English schools, and he himself is quite English in his tastes. This picture shows him with his Queen and his palace at Bangkok in the background.

NOTHING TO WORRY ABOUT.

When Carl Schurz was in Washington in 1892, waiting for his assignment in the army, he had to undergo the tribulations of persons who are supposed to have influence. The news had gone abroad that in America there was a great demand for officers of military training and experience. This demand, writes Mr. Schurz in his "Reminiscences of a Long Life," could not fail to attract from all parts of the globe adventurous characters who had seen, or pretended to have seen, military service in one country or another, and who believed that there was a chance for prompt employment and rapid promotion.

"One of the many foreigners who sought my intervention was a young German count whose identity was vouched for by a member of the Prussian legation. He had a long line of ancestors, going back for several hundred years. He was greatly impressed with the importance of this fact, and thought it would weigh heavily in securing him a position in our army. If he could only have an audience with the President and lay his case before him, he believed the result could not be doubtful."

He pursued me so ardently with a request for a personal introduction to Mr. Lincoln that at last I succumbed, and promised to introduce him if the President permitted. The President did permit. The count spoke English moderately well, and in his ingenious way he at once explained to Mr. Lincoln how high the nobility of his family was, and that they had been Counts so-and-so many centuries. "Well," said Mr. Lincoln, interrupting him, "that need not trouble you. That will not be in your way if you believe yourself as a soldier."

The poor count looked puzzled, and when the audience was over he asked me what in the world the President could have meant by so strange a remark. Trusting his partner, The Carrolls all confidently believe that their ally, the count, is destined for future distinction. Perhaps they

AMERICA'S FUTURE PLAYGROUND.

The St. James Bay Region Will Become a Paradise for Sportsmen.

The most urgent need of Quebec is a railroad from the St. Lawrence northward to St. James Bay, says Munsey's. This would open up 70,000,000 acres of land and connect Quebec with Hudson Bay—that inland sea, which is greater than ten Lake Superiors. The summer travel alone would probably enable such a railway to pay dividends, as the whole region is a paradise for sportsmen. Here are wild geese, snipe, plovers, otter, beaver, mink, deer, moose and bears in large numbers. At one camp an Indian hunter recently shot eighteen bears, and for fishing there are 1,000 lakes and countless rivers in this northern wilderness, all populous with trout and salmon.

"We caught ninety-seven trout in one haul," reports a government surveyor. "In the far north," he says, "we found the place so tame that we killed them with our paddles."

For those who wish to hunt big game there are the white whales of St. James Bay. In the good old days of the New Bedford whalers, these monsters were worth \$100 apiece to the ships that caught them. It is said that in forty voyages to St. James Bay the whalers harpooned \$4,000,000 worth of the blonde leviathans.

Instead of being a frozen waste, as most Americans believe, this northern region has a lighter snowfall than the prosperous cities of Ottawa and Montreal. It is in the latitude of England and Denmark and farther south than any part of Norway.

This untrapped land will yet be the playground of the continent. Here is the Nottaway, a river two miles wide and 400 miles long, but not nearly as well known as the Congo. Here is Lake Matasnot, with an area of 1,000 square miles, where the splash of the white man's paddle has seldom been heard. And here are the falls of the Hamilton River, which have broken the silence of this wilderness for ages with a wild plunge more terrible than that of Niagara.

Found Its Way Home. The story of a pet seal, captured when a pun by a lighthouse-keeper on the coast of England, is given in "Reminiscences of a Sportsman." The young seal was fed, and allowed to have the range of the kitchen, and the members of the household became greatly attached to it.

It would make its way daily down to the water, and pass many hours swimming about. It secured more or less food in that way, but always returned to its place in the kitchen at night.

Blindness finally came to the seal with old age, but it continued its journeys to the sea, and returned home as regularly as before. As old age increased, it caused annoyance by its peculiar cry for food, and its lessened ability to get about. At last the family decided they must part with it, and not wishing to kill it, they arranged with a fisherman to carry it well off—some twenty miles—and drop it into the sea. They expected that it would come to a natural death in that element. But on the second day it appeared again at its accustomed place.

Another effort was made to get rid of it by arranging with a sailing vessel to take it several hundred miles out to sea and then drop it in. This was done, and some time passed away without any sign of the seal. But seven days after its departure the kitchen maid, who slept near the door of the kitchen, fancied during the night, she had heard the plaintive cry of the seal, and the next morning its emaciated body was found on the threshold.

The Alternative. Muggins—I hear you are having your daughter's voice cultivated. Buggins—Yes, I'm afraid it can't be cured, so I am doing the next best thing—Philadelpia Record.

HAYWOOD IS FREED.

MINER'S SECRETARY ACQUITTED BY IDAHO JURY.

Jury Considers that Evidence Produced Did Not Connect Accused Man with Steinhilber Murder—Petition Case Reset for Trial.

William D. Haywood is free in Boise, Idaho. After eighteen months' imprisonment, closing with eleven nerve-racking weeks of legal lunacy, he walked out Sunday, alone and elated, into the bright sunlight of a still and drowsy Sabbath morning, acquitted of the charge of murdering Frank Steinhilber.

His vindication came from the lips of twelve Idaho farmers, plain, blunt, uneducated men, representatives of the sturdy stock that is the backbone of this country, who simply were not convinced that the State had connected Haywood with his own acts and declarations, to use the language of the court, with the murder of Frank Steinhilber—this is all. That was the verdict, and the how, and the why, and the whereof of it.

The masterly logic of Senator Borah, the painstaking analysis of Prosecutor Hayward, and the story of Harry Orchard crumbled and withered away in the unemotional atmosphere of the room where the jurors for twenty-one hours minutely dissected the evidence as they saw it. And their verdict was "Not guilty."

Judge Charge a Factor. The probability of a verdict of acquittal had been freely predicted since Judge Fremont Wood read his charge, which was regarded as strongly favoring the defense in its interpretation of the laws of conspiracy, circumstantial evidence, and the corroborations of an accomplice who confesses.

A canvass of the jury immediately after they were discharged showed the accuracy of the prediction. Ten of the jurors declared that in their individual opinion the instructions practically forbade a verdict of guilty. The other two would not admit this view of the judge's charge, but declared that they had found it impossible to believe that any legal connection of Haywood with the Steinhilber murder had been made.

It was also freely predicted that in the event of Haywood's acquittal the State would abandon the prosecution of his associates, Charles H. Moyer, the president of the federation, and George A. Pettibone of Denver. Statements from counsel and from Gov. Gooding, however, dispel this view of the situation. Gov. Gooding declared with emphasis that the cases against Moyer and Pettibone would be prosecuted as vigorously as had been that against Haywood. Senator Borah added to this that Pettibone would be put on trial early in October.

Conviction Made Impossible. While counsel for the prosecution refused to discuss what factors they considered bore most strongly upon the jury's decision to acquit Haywood, the consensus of opinion among lawyers who were not connected with the case is that the instructions made a conviction impossible.

There were sixty-five paragraphs in the charge, of which thirty-one dealt with the subject of reasonable doubt. There is no criticism of the statement of the law in any of the sections of the charge with perhaps one exception, but it seems to be the general opinion, and the talks with jurors agree with it, that the retention of those instructions which might be favorable to the defense conveyed the impression to the jury that the court believed the verdict should be acquitted.

This is of a piece with the attitude of the authorities and the prosecution throughout the trial. The desire to be absolutely fair to the defendant has amounted at times almost to an obsession. If there has been an leaning to one side, or to the other it has been to that of the defense, and that attitude is maintained even yet. There is almost no criticism of the result among the friends of the prosecution in Boise.

Oil Trust Denies Conspiracy. The Standard Oil Company has gained a general denial to the charges of conspiracy, stifling competition and accepting rebates preferred by the Federal Department of Justice in St. Louis last November. The contention is made that operations prior to 1890, when the parent company of New Jersey was formed, should not be made the subject of examination. Specific denial is made, however, that the company in 1870 had special rates from the Erie and New York Central, and that a monopoly of pipe lines from Western Pennsylvania enabled it to fix rates for transportation on the railroad.

First Rhodes Scholar to Finish. William Crittenden of California, who was the first student under the Rhodes scholarship to reach Oxford, England, and also the first to finish his full course, has returned home, having finished the three years' course in two years.

Short News Notes. The Russian minister of railways has established direct trains between St. Petersburg and Vladivostok. They will run once every two weeks by way of Viatka, Perm and Tobolsk without stopping at Moscow.

The foreign-born Bohemians in the United States in 1904 are estimated to have numbered 617,900, of which 40,000 are in New York, 48,000 in Texas, and the remainder scattered throughout the West and Southwest. One-half are in the large cities.

Pennsylvania is the greatest building and land acquisition State in this country. It has 1,267 organizations at last reports and over 321,852 members. Ohio comes second with 614 associations and over 200,000 members.

Judge Fitchner, in the Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, has denied the injunction against the enforcement of the 2-cent railroad rate promulgated by the Virginia Corporation Commission. The judge holds that the commission was exercising improperly a legislative function by this fixing of railroad rates, and that hence the lower court had jurisdiction.

NEWS OF MICHIGAN.

KILLS THREE; IS SLAIN.

Nunica Man Murders Wife, Son and Father-in-Law.

Four bodies, each horribly mangled, lay the other night side by side in an undertaker's shop at Nunica, as the result of a murderous impulse that suddenly seized upon Henry Scutcheon, a farmer. The dead, who include an elderly father, were: Henry Scutcheon, aged 60; Polly Scutcheon, his wife, aged 45; William Scutcheon, aged 16, and Henry Green, father of Mrs. Scutcheon, aged 85. For several weeks Scutcheon had been bordering on insanity as a result of financial worries. A few minutes before 10 o'clock all the members of the family were in the house preparing for supper. Suddenly the father, who had been sitting quietly by the kitchen window, seized a heavy iron bar and rushing into an adjoining room where his invalid son William lay in bed, crushed the boy's skull with one terrific blow. The mother, who was busy in the kitchen, heard her son cry out the maddened father rushed upon him with the iron bar and struck him in the hand. Hastening into the room, she beheld her son dying, and as she cried out her husband turned upon her and dealt her a furious blow on the shoulder. As she turned to flee Scutcheon rushed after her, and in the street dealt her another blow with the iron bar. She dropped in the road, but was only stunned, and in a minute Scutcheon, who had re-entered the house, returned to the road, and not seeing her, ran across to the home of Henry McClellan, where his wife had taken refuge. The doors were barred, but he jumped through the window and ran out of the back door and into the yard of her home, where he caught her and killed her with one blow of an ax. Robert Green, the aged father of Mrs. Scutcheon, was overtaken and killed by a blow with the ax. Next the maddened man rushed to his own room and with a razor took a big dose of poison. McClellan in the meantime had gone for help, and when Scutcheon saw him return he shouted out, "I want you, too," and started toward him. "I will shoot you if you come across the road," replied McClellan, who had armed himself with a shotgun. Despite the warning, Scutcheon came across, with murder in his eyes. McClellan thereupon fired and the murderer fell dead in the street.

LEGISLATORS ARE TO MEET.

Gov. Warner Will Call Special Session Some Time in Fall.

Gov. Warner assured members of the State board of education at their monthly meeting in Detroit the other night that a special session of the Legislature will be called early in the fall and perhaps in the latter part of September. Ever since the last regular session wound up speculation has been rife as to probability of this action. The manner in which the announcement came about was unusual and lends added weight to the Governor's assertion, although he usually means what he says. Through an error at Lansing, the date of which seems to be a matter of conjecture, an appropriation was made for maintenance of the Mount Pleasant Normal school. Inasmuch as it costs \$8,000 a month to run the institution the State board of education got on its thinking cap. After long deliberation it was decided to have the members of the board of education and Gov. Warner borrow money on their individual notes to meet the expense. It is estimated that \$12,000, at least, will have to be put forth before the special session of the Legislature can make an appropriation.

CHICAGOAN FOUND MURDERED.

Adam Corros Supposed to Have Been Killed for Money—Body Found Two Weeks Ago.

The body of Adam Corros, about 20 years old, who came from Chicago about two weeks ago with a party of men to take the place of some striking lumbermen, was found in a lonely spot near Boyne Falls, along the right of way of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad. It was found by a hunter, who was lying in a small pool of stagnant water, face down. The ground indicated there had been a fierce struggle. His clothing was badly torn, and his pockets turned inside out. Saturday morning some of his party left the lumber camp for Boyne Falls, a return to their homes, being dissatisfied with the conditions there. When they arrived at that village some of them imbibed quite freely, and it is supposed, spent all their money. Corros, who appears to have been of a quiet disposition, kept his temper, and it is supposed that when his companions ran short they sought means of obtaining more. Sheriff McMath is trying to locate them and will come up this week.

LOOKS FOR FARMERS.

After personally investigating the condition of crops in St. Clair, Macomb, Oakland, Wayne and Lapeer counties, J. C. Heath, manager of the Richmond Elevator Co., with more than a score of elevators distributed throughout the eastern part of the State, says thousands of acres will be left worth harvesting.

CRANED GIRL SITS IN STREAM.

Miss Kate Strickland, who lives near Hart village, became possessed of a peculiar fancy of late to sit in a stream, and away from her home in her night clothes and go to Shilley creek and sit in the middle of the stream until, fished out. She is now at the northern Michigan asylum at Traverse City.

WITHIN OUR BORDERS.

Alfred and Noel Remier, brothers, living at Negaunee, were drowned while boating in Trill Lake.

Jas. Pratt was appointed postmaster at Torchbridge, Chatham county, vice Ed. Crawford, resigned.

John Kincaid, 45-year-old mechanic, was found dead in a shed in the rear of the Sherman House in Allegan.

GASOLINE LAUNCH SINKS.

Three People Nearly Lost Death in Lake Gogebic, Near Ontonagon.

Parties returning from Lake Gogebic report the narrow escape from drowning of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Brown and Mr. M. Roman of Ironwood. They were in a gasoline launch in the middle of the lake when some part of the machine broke and made a hole in the bottom of the boat, which began to fill with water. The occupants of the sinking craft called for help, but those within halting distance at first thought it was all fun, and only just reached the spot in time to save them.

PRISONER COUGHS UP \$16.55.

Detroit Woman Had Swindled Money When Arrested.

Mrs. Myrtle Trice, aged 35, was forced to cough up \$16.55 at the central police station in Detroit. She was arrested on a minor charge, and when questioned could hardly articulate. In trying to speak she coughed, and out came two quarters and a nickel, neatly wrapped in a ten-cent note and a dollar bill. She confessed the money was swindled, and understood that when persons were searched by the police they never got their belongings back.

HAS FIGHT WITH WEASEL.

Aged Gutsey Woman Kills Animal with Hands in Chicken Coop.

Though she is over 70 years old, Mrs. Charles Rawson, who lives three and one-half miles from Chicago, fought and slayed a weasel with her hands. The animal came up in her hands and killed it without a weapon. The animal made several attempts to sink its sharp teeth into her arm, but did not succeed in doing any injury. Weasels have played havoc with Mrs. Rawson's chickens for some time past, and she has been "laying" for them.

MONTGOMERY RESIGNS.

Representative Stanley D. Montgomery has resigned. The Governor will call a special election to fill the vacancy.

AGE IS NO BAR.

A copper county justice was startled the other day by an aged man requesting him to perform the marriage ceremony for himself and his intended. The bridegroom was Henry Howe, aged 68, and the bride Elizabeth A. Brand, aged 47. Two brothers of the bride, whose ages are 80 and 82 years respectively, attended the happy couple.

CARLETON SCHOOL BURNS.

Struck by lightning in the afternoon, fire smoldered in the Carleton high school, and burst out just before midnight. The entire village was aroused and succeeded in extinguishing the blaze after \$500 damage was done. This is covered by insurance.

PHILADELPHIA FARMER'S HORSES.

Glen No-le, a young farmer in Selma township, found a quantity of partridge was placed in the manger from which his team feeds. One horse died. Nestle is inoffensive and the sole support of his widowed mother, brother and sister.

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